

PIECES OF EIGHT

By Richard Le Gallienne

Being the Authentic Narrative of a Treasure Discovered in the Bahama Islands in the Year 1903. Now First Given to the Public.

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LOVE AND ADVENTURE

"Pieces of Eight!" Immediately the imagination begins its magic work. Thoughts fly to the old pirate days of the West Indies—the days of the buccaners, of fighting, adventure and treasure. "Pieces of Eight"—Spanish dollars bearing the figure 8—mean to the imagination great, dark, steel-bound chests, with their puzzle-locks and mysterious riches of gold and gems. They mean pirate loot buried and lost to their pirate owners—and still waiting through the years a lucky finder.

They mean, too, tropic climes where it is always green and frost is a thing unthinkable—where fruit is ready to the hand and clothing is an ornament and the sun "comes up like thunder," and blue skies and crystal waters run the gamut of all that is lovely in color.

Richard Le Gallienne is a literary craftsman. Poetry and prose come equally to his pen. So, in addition to interest of plot, we have in "Pieces of Eight" the charm of the written word.

Love, adventure, mystery, buried treasure amid scenes far from the ordinary—what more can the reader ask in entertainment?

Book I.

CHAPTER I.

Introduces the Secretary of the Treasury of His Britannic Majesty's Government at Nassau, New Providence, Bahama Islands. During the summer of 1903 I was paying what must have seemed like an interminable visit to my old friend John Saunders, who at that time filled with becoming dignity the high-sounding office of secretary of the treasury of his majesty's government, in the quaint little town of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, one of those Bahama Islands that lie half lost to the world to the southeast of the Caribbean sea and form a somewhat neglected portion of the British West Indies.

Time was when they had a sounding name for themselves in the world; when the now sleepy little harbor gave shelter to rousing freebooters and tarry pirates, tearing in there under full sail with their loot from the Spanish Main.

But those heroic days are gone, and Nassau is given up to a sleepy trade in sponges and tortoise shell, and peace is no name for the drowsy tenor of the days under the palm trees and the scarlet poincianas.

Here a handful of Englishmen, clothed in the white linen suits of the tropics, carry on the government after the traditional manner of British colonies from time immemorial, each of them, like my friend, not without an English smile at the humor of the thing, supporting the dignity of offices with impressive names—lord chief justice, attorney general, speaker of the house, lord high admiral, colonial secretary and so forth.

My friend the secretary of the treasury is a man possessing in an uncommon degree that rare and most attractive of human qualities, companionableness. As we sit together in the hush of his snugger of an evening, surrounded by guns, fishing lines and old prints, there are times when we scarcely exchange a dozen words between dinner and bedtime, and yet we have all the time a keen and satisfying sense of companionship. It is John Saunders' gift. Companionship seems quietly to ooze out of him, without the need of words.

And occasionally we have as third in those evening conclaves a big, smiling, broad-faced young merchant of the same kidney. In he drops with a nod and a smile, and takes his place in the smoke cloud of our meditations, radiating without the effort of speech that good thing—humanity; though one must not forget the one subject on which now and again the good Charlie Webster achieves eloquence in spite of himself—duck shooting.

John Saunders' subject is shark fishing. Duck shooting and shark fishing. It is enough. Here, for sensible man, is a sufficient basis for life-long friendship, and unwavering, inexhaustible companionship.

It was in this peace of John Saunders' snugger one July evening in 1903, the three of us being duly met and ensconced in our respective armchairs, that we got onto the subject of buried treasure. It was I who started us off by asking John what he knew about buried treasure.

"Certainly. Why not? Weren't these islands for nearly three centuries the stamping ground of all the pirates of the Spanish Main? Morgan was here. Blackbeard was here. The very governors themselves were little better than pirates. This room we are sitting in was the den of one of the biggest rogues of them all—John Tinker—the governor when Bruce was here building Fort Montague at the east end yonder; building it against pirates, and little else but pirates at the Government house all the time. A great old time Tinker gave the poor fellow. You can read all about it in his 'Memoirs.' Nassau was the rendezvous for all the cutthroats of the Caribbean sea. Here they came in with their loot, their doubloons and pieces of eight," and John's eyes twinkled with enjoyment of the rich old romantic words, as though they were old port.

"Here they squandered much of it, no doubt, but they couldn't squander it all. Some of them were thrifty knaves, too, and these, looking around for some place of safety, would naturally think of the bush. The niggers kept their little hoards there to this day."

"It is their form of stocking," put in Charlie Webster.

"Precisely. Well, as I was saying, these old fellows would bury their hoards in some cave or other, and then go off—and get hanged. Their ghosts perhaps came back. But their money is still here, lots of it, you bet your life."

"Do they ever make any finds?" I asked.

"Nothing big that I know of. A jug full of old coins now and then. I found one a year or two ago in my garden here—buried down among the roots of that old fig tree."

"Then," put in Charlie, "there was that mysterious stranger over at North Cay. He's supposed to have got away with quite a pile."

"Tell me about him," said I.

"Well, there used to be an old eccentric character in the town here—a halfbreed by the name of Andrews, John will remember him—"

John nodded.

"He used to go around all the time with a big umbrella, and muttering to himself. We used to think him half crazy. Gave no heed over his very subject of buried treasure. Better look out, young man!"—smiling at me.

"He used to be always grubbing about in the bush. Well, several years ago there came a visitor from New York, and he got thick with the old

"Those Old Fellows Would Bury Their Hoards."

fellow. They used to go about a lot together, and were often off on so-called fishing trips for days on end. Actually, it is believed, they were after something on North Cay. At all events some months afterward the New Yorker disappeared as he had come and has not been heard from since. But since then they have found a sort of brick vault over there which has evidently been excavated. I have seen it myself. A sort of walled chamber. There, it's supposed the New Yorker found something or other. That's the story for what it's worth."

As Charlie finished John slapped his knee.

"The very thing for you," he said; "why have I never thought of it before?"

"What do you mean, John?" we both asked.

"Why down at the office I've got the very thing. A pity I haven't got it here. You must come in and see it tomorrow."

"I should say I do. A wonderful old villain—"

"But the document, for heaven's sake," I said. "The document first; the story will keep."

"Well, they were pulling down Wicks' own house just lately, and out of the rafters there fell a roll of paper, purporting to be the account of the burying of a certain treasure, telling the place where it is buried, and giving directions for finding it—"

Charlie and I exclaimed together; and John continued, with tantalizing deliberation:

"It's a statement purporting to be made by some fellow on his death-bed—some fellow dying out in Texas—a quondam pirate, anxious to make his peace at the end and to give his friends the benefit of his knowledge."

"Oh, John!" said I, "I shan't sleep a wink tonight."

"I don't take much stock in it," said John. "I'm inclined to think it's a hoax. Someone trying to fool the old fellow. . . . But, boys, it's bedtime, anyhow. Come down to the office in the morning and we'll look it over."

So our meeting broke up for the time being, and taking my candle I went upstairs, to dream of caves overflowing with goldpieces, and John Tinker, fierce and mustachioed, standing over me, a cutlass between his teeth and a revolver in each hand.

CHAPTER II.

The Narrative of Henry P. Tobias, ex-Pirate, as Dictated on His Death-bed, in the Year of Our Lord 1859. The good John had scarcely made his leisurely, distinguished appearance at his desk on the morning when I too entered by one door and Charlie Webster by the other.

"Now for the document," we both exclaimed in a breath.

"Here it is," he said, taking up a rather grimy-looking roll of foolscap from in front of him, which, as he pointed out, was evidently the work of a person of very little education, and began to read as follows:

County of Travis, State of Texas, December 1852.

Feeling my end is near, I make the following statement of my own free will, without solicitation. In full exercise of my faculties, and feel that I am doing my duty by so doing.

I was born in the city of Liverpool, England (on the 5th day of December 1790). My father was a seaman and when I was young I followed the same occupation. And it happened that when, on a passage from Spain to the West Indies, our ship was attacked by free-traders, as they called themselves, but they were pirates.

We all did our best, but were overpowered, and the whole crew, except three, were killed. I was one of the three they did not kill. They carried us on board their ship and kept us until next day when they asked us to join them. They tried to get us to join them willingly, but we would not, when they became enraged, and loaded three cannon and laid each one of us before the mouth of each cannon and told us to take our choice to join them, as they would throw the guns and that damn quick. It is useless to say we accepted everything before death, so we came one of the pirates' crew. Both of my companions were killed in less than six months, but I was with them for more than two years, in which time we collected a vast quantity of money from different ships we captured, and we buried a great amount in two different lots. I helped to bury it with my own hands. The location of which it is my purpose to point out, as that it can be found without trouble in the Bahama Islands. After I had been with them for more than two years, we were attacked by a large warship and our commander told us to fight for our lives, as it would be death if we were taken. But the guns of our ship were too small for the warship, so our ship soon began to sink, when the man-of-war ran alongside of our vessel and tried to board us, but we were sinking too fast, so she had to haul off again, when our vessel sank with everything on board, and I escaped by swimming under the stern of the ship, as ours sank, without being seen, and holding on to the ship until dark, when I swam to a portion of the wrecked vessel floating not far away. And on that I floated. The next morning the ship was not seen. I was picked up by a passing vessel the next day as a shipwrecked seaman.

And let me say here, I know that no one escaped alive from our vessel except myself and those that were taken by the man-of-war. And those were all executed as pirates—so I know that no other man knows of this treasure except myself and it must be and is where we buried it until today and unless you get it through this statement it will remain there always and do no one any good.

Therefore, it is your duty to trace it up and get it for your own benefit, as well as others, so delay not, but act as soon as possible.

I will now describe the place, locations, marks, etc., etc., so plainly that it can be found, without any trouble.

The first is a sum of one million and a half dollars (\$1,500,000).

At this point John paused. We all took a long breath, and Charlie Webster gave a soft whistle and smacked his lips.

"A million and a half dollars. What ho!"

Then I, happening to cast my eye through the open door, caught sight of a face gazing through the ironwork of the outer office with a fixed and glittering expression, a face anything but prepossessing, the face of a halfbreed, deeply pockmarked, with a coarse hook nose and evil-looking eyes, unnaturally close together. It was evident from his expression that he had not missed a word of the reading.

"There is someone in the outer office," I said, and John rose and went out.

"Good morning, Mr. Saunders," said an unpleasantly soft and cringing voice.

"Good morning," said John, somewhat grumpily, "what is it you want?"

It was some detail of account, which, being dispatched, the man shuffled off, with evident reluctance, casting a long, inquisitive look at us seated at the desk, and John, taking up the manuscript once more, resumed:

The other is a sum of one million and one half dollars—buried at a cove known as Dead Men's Shoes, near Nassau, in the Bahama Islands. About fifty feet (50 ft.) south of this Dead Men's Shoes is a rock, on which we cut the form of a compass. And twenty feet (20 ft.) East from the cove is another rock on which we cut a cross (X). Under this rock it is buried four feet (4 ft.) deep.

The other is a sum of one million dollars (\$1,000,000). It is buried on what was known as Short Shift Island; on the highest point of this Short Shift Island is a large cabbage wood stump and twenty feet (20 ft.) south of that stump is the treasure, buried five feet (5 ft.) deep and can be found without difficulty. Short Shift Island is a place where passing vessels stop to get fresh water. No great distance from Nassau, so it can be easily found.

The first pot was taken from a Spanish merchant and it is in Spanish silver dollars.

The other on Short Shift Island is in different kinds of money, taken from different ships of different nations—it is all good money.

Now friends, I have told you all that is necessary for you to know to recover these treasures and I leave it in your hands and it is my request that when you read this, you will at once take steps to recover it, and when you get it, it is my wish that you use it in a way most good to yourself and others. This is all I ask.

I am, truly your friend,

HENRY P. TOBIAS.

"Henry P. Tobias?" said Charlie Webster. "Never heard of him. Did you, John?"

"Never."

And then there was a stir in the outer office. Someone was asking for



"Who Is That Fellow?" I Asked Charlie.

the secretary of the treasury. So John rose.

"I must get to work now, boys. We can talk it over tonight." And then, handing me the manuscript: "Take it home with you, if you like, and look it over at your leisure."

As Charlie Webster and I passed out into the street I noticed the fellow of the sinister pockmarked visage standing near the window of the inner office. The window was open, and anyone standing outside could easily have heard everything that passed inside. As the fellow caught my eye he smiled unpleasantly and stunk off down the street.

"Who is that fellow?" I asked Charlie. "He's a queer-looking specimen."

"Yes! he's no good. Yet he's more half-witted than bad, perhaps. His face is against him, poor devil."

And we went our ways till the evening. I to post home to the further study of the narrative. There, seated on the pleasant veranda, I went over it carefully, sentence by sentence. While I was reading, someone called me indoors. I put down the manuscript on the little bamboo table at my side and went in. When I returned a few moments afterward the manuscript was gone!

A million and a half dollars buried on Dead Men's Shoes and a million on Short Shift Island—what ho!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Wanted Masculine Touch. Bobby was a small boy, but he objected vigorously to a little waist that had a big collar and cuffs with a narrow ruffle around the edge. When asked the reason he said he didn't like the "girl" on it.

WHEN SAINTS ENTERED UTAH

July 24 Has Been Known as "Pioneer Day" Since the Founding of Salt Lake City.

Brigham Young, leading a company of Mormons numbering 147, of whom all, excepting two women and the same number of children, were men, entered Great Salt Lake valley and founded Utah, at Salt Lake City, July 24, 1847. On the previous day the founder, reclining in Apostle Woodruff's carriage, sick with mountain fever, caught the first glimpse of the valley from the summit of the mountain.

"Enough," he said, "this is the right place; drive on."

Since this entry into the promised land the day has been called Pioneer day. Under the control and guidance of Brigham Young the work was begun that converted a wilderness, where it was predicted that not an ear of corn could grow, into one of the most fruitful garden places of the world. About three years after this the territory of Utah was organized, with Young as governor. Some feeling of ill-will grew up between the non-Mormon members of the government and the Mormons. Outside of Utah, opposition to Mormonism was greatly increased by Young's publication in 1852 of Smith's "revelation" on the eternity of the marriage covenant, including plurality of wives.

According to official estimates there are about 400,000 Latter Day Saints, mostly in Utah.

SHOULD REFER TO THE PAST

Word "Experience" Is One That Is Frequently Misused Even by Writers of Note.

The meaning and uses of the word experience is discussed in this manner by Archbishop Whately in his well-known work, "Elements of Logic": "This word (experience), in its strict sense applies to what has occurred within a person's own knowledge. Experience in this sense, of course, relates to the past alone. Thus it is that a man knows by experience what sufferings he has undergone in some disease; or, what height the tide reached at a certain time and place."

"More frequently the word is used to denote judgment which is derived from experience in the primary sense, by reasoning from that, in combination. Thus a man may assert, on the ground of experience, that the tide may always be expected, under such circumstances, to rise to such a height."

Strictly speaking, this cannot be known by experience, but is a conclusion derived from experience and other data. It is in this sense only that experience can be applied to the future, or, which comes to the same thing, to any general fact."

Queer Burial Custom.

Among the Indians of Alaska living along the rock-bound coast of the Bering sea many old customs prevail, and it is still believed that when a man dies he must pass forward through four successive stages before he reaches heaven. Thus his mourners and family must spend four days and nights in chanting songs or telling of his virtues and must eat only the foods of which he was fond. At the end of that time the body of the dead man is wrapped into a bundle and is hauled up through the roof by strong ropes that the corpse may not pass through any door used by the living. Cremation follows and the ashes are put into a bag and stored in the great wooden chests which fill the family "grave house."

In the old days these ceremonies of those four days were very elaborate, and the songs and chants used striking in their solemnity. Now, however, much has been modernized, but they still dislike the thought of entering a door through which a body has been carried.

Great American Tragedienne.

One of the greatest tragediennes of the last century, Charlotte Saunders Cushman, died in Boston nearly half a century ago, leaving behind her one of the most inspiring and splendid memories in all the history of the stage. Miss Cushman was born in Boston July 23, 1816. Her early ambition was musical, and she was just at the beginning of a successful operatic career when her voice failed. Her loss to music was a gain to the drama. She first appeared as Lady Macbeth in New Orleans, and soon gained rank in England and America as the foremost actress of the English-speaking world. Forty-five years ago the great actress began her farewell tour of America, and on a day in May, 1875, an audience that filled the Globe theater in Boston saw Charlotte Cushman's last appearance on the stage. She died in less than a year afterward.

Palmerston.

In the first place, it was always asserted, with emphasis and even with acrimony, that he (Palmerston) was not a whig. Gladstone, who did not much like whiggery, though he often used whigs, laid it down that "to be a whig a man must be a born whig," and I believe that the doctrine is absolutely sound. But Palmerston was born and bred a Tory, and from 1807 to 1830 held office in Tory administrations. The remaining 35 years of his life he spent, for the most part, in whig administrations, but a whig he was not. The one thing in the world which he loved supremely was power, and, as long as this was secured, he did not trouble himself much about the political complexion of his association.—G. W. F. Russell.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles."

I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

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a SCRAP chew
in PLUG form
MOIST & FRESH
Lightly salted tobacco

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is easy to use
No other lye is packed so safely and conveniently, or is so economical as Banner Lye. It is not old-style lye. Odorless and colorless; the greatest cleanser and disinfectant the world has ever known. Use it for cleaning your kitchen, cellar, sinks, dairy, milk-pans and bottles, for softening water, and the labor of washing and cleaning will be cut in half. **MAKES PURE SOAP** and saves money besides. A 10-cent can of Banner Lye, 5 lb. quantity or 10 lb. great ten minutes' easy work (no boiling or large kettles), and you have 10 pounds of best hard soap or 20 gallons of soft soap.

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Easy street's sunny side isn't paved with good intentions.

AS YOUNG AS YOUR KIDNEYS

The secret of youth is ELIMINATION OF POISONS from your body. This, you can do by taking a handful of "pep" as you did when in the springtime of youth. Keep your body in good condition, that's the secret. Watch the kidneys. They filter and purify the blood, all of which blood passes through them once every three minutes. Keep them clean and in proper working condition and you have nothing to fear. Drive the poisonous wastes and deadly uric acid accumulations from your system. Take **GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules** and you will always be in good condition. You will feel strong and vigorous, with steady nerves and elastic muscles. **GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules** are imported direct from the laboratories at Haarlem, Holland.

They are a reliable remedy which has been used by the sturdy Dutch for over 200 years, and has helped them to develop into one of the strongest and healthiest races of the world. Get them from your druggist. Do not take a substitute. In sealed packages—three sizes.—Adv.

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Cuticura Soothes Baby Itches. That itch and burn with hot baths of Cuticura Soap followed by gentle anointments of Cuticura Ointment. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, especially if a little of the fragrant Cuticura Talcum is dusted on at the finish. 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

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